DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.
OFFICE, CORNER BUILDING, 607 FOURTH STREET 'TWIXT D AND E STREETS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
The DAILY CHRONICLE can be supplied to the country mailed to subscribers at one dollar per month, payable invariably in advance; or for a shorter period—so much to be invariably in advance.
No mail subscriptions received for less than three months.
ADVERTISING ADVERTISING rates to be made known on application.

Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. 2. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863. NO. 29

MILLINERY.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY and DRESS GOODS and DEAD-DRESSES, FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.
MISS PAYNARD has opened an elegant assortment of the above goods, at her store on 7th Street, between the Patent Office and National Hotel. Mrs. Browne Ellis (late of Boston) will preside over the Millinery Department. Miss Ellis's Parisian and New York Patterns, Mrs. Paynard begs to say, have been selected direct from the importers, and from such only can she receive them. dec 4-3t
PRODUCE.
THE NEW COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MARKET HOUSE, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Lower Center Market, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
JOHN PARNELL,
is now open with CONSIGNMENTS AND CARGOES FROM NORTH, EAST, AND WEST.
Very Extensive Store, 1,000 feet Blackwall, Schuylkill, and other assortment for sale at Baltimore prices.
Baltimore Ice, 5,000 pounds daily, at 10 cents per hundred pounds, delivered at Alexandria and Washington Depots, or at 25 cents per 100 pounds delivered at Boarding-houses and stores.
Prime Timber and Grass Quarters—100 Stalls of Hay, 25 of Oats.
Prime Manassas—600 Grass Quarters.
Prime Centreville—Grass and Corn, Grounds & Twelve, Stalls and Hay Scales.
FRESH PACKED OYSTERS,
Packed, Fresh, and Opened, which are authorized to be sold in the Public Market at 25 cents per quart.
2,000 BARRELS FLOUR,
Diamond Mills, Gilmore's, Mount Vernon, Pine, Rose, and Family, well and favorably known to the city at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, 400 to 500 barrels of the
ORCHARD, RIVERSIDE, & FAMILY FLOUR,
belonging to the estate of the late A. G. Dunnan, which must be closed at the lowest figure, as may be offered.
WM. CLAGGETT & CO'S BALTIMORE ALE AND PORTER,
in bbls. Barrels, and bottles; in store and for arrival. Retail, wholesale, and jobbing.
Also, 5,000 dozen of Ales
BOTTLED BY ALES AND PORTER,
in pints, bbls, and dozens.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
As also, all kinds
FOREIGN BRANDS OF ALE AND PORTER.
N. B. All sales strictly on commission account.
nov 30-2m
NOTICE.—Bakers, Grocers, Flour and Feed Stores, Saloon Keepers, Restaurants, and others are respectfully informed that we have purchased the entire stock of
FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c., &c.,
of the old-stock, quality, at New York and Baltimore prices, for cash.
THOMAS & JAMES S. DYER,
Wholesale Flour, Grain, and Feed Warehouse, corner Seventh and Canal sts., Baltimore and Washington Depot.
nov 27-1m
JOHN W. VANBOOK,
GENERAL PRODUCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Depot 21 Center, foot of Seventh, and Center, between 6th and 7th, Washington. Refers to Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, Messrs. Walker, Foster, Ely, & Co., Washington.
nov 26-1m
Agent for Queen's Royal Cologne Champagne, Louisiana sugar.
A NEW AND PURE SALAD OIL.
S. S. BAUM, of Georgetown, D. C., has introduced a new article of Salad Oil, which is pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal to the best Lucca, Marseilles, Gallipoli, and Provence Salad Oils.
Also, Pure Cider Vinegar, Assorted Pickles, Mustard, Worcestershire Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Chow-Chow, Mushrooms, Truffles, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Sardines, Sardelles, Pickled Salmon, Pickled Oysters, Pickled Lobsters, Pickled Shrimps, Pickled Crabs, Pickled Cucumbers, Pickled Onions, Pickled Peppers, Pickled Cauliflowers, Pickled Beans, Pickled Mixed Vegetables, Pickled Peach Sweet Pickles, Pickled Pear Sweet Pickles, Pickled Plum Sweet Pickles, Pickled Cherry Sweet Pickles, Pickled Quince Sweet Pickles, Pickled Grape Sweet Pickles, and Sour Pickles.
Orders for one gallon or over to any extent each attended to.
nov 26-1m

STOVES.
STOVES.
STOVES.
I have this day received a large lot of
COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND CAMP STOVES,
which I will sell at New York prices, at my Store,
No 9 SIXTH STREET, WASHINGTON.
Any goods from Grover's Theatre, Grounds of G and 6th Sts.
Best Universal Stove, New York
The attention of
OFFICERS, SUTLERS, &c.
is called to my different patterns of
TENT STOVES.
recently opened among which is the
NEARLY TENT HEATER,
which packs complete, with oven, feet all in a box, is well finished, and weighs only 60 lbs.
nov 27 WILBUR F. STOCKING.
KINGSLAND'S STOVE DEPOT.
SHEET-IRON WORKS,
Marble mantels, Grates, Hollow-ware, &c., &c.
Stoves, Heaters and Hollow-ware, for sale at all times at low prices at the Subscriber's stand:
Kingsland Cooking Stove, Kingsland Oven Heater or Heater, Kingsland Coal Stove, Kingsland Oven Heater, Kingsland Wood Cooking Stove, with Oven, Kingsland Wood Parlor Heater, Kingsland Wood Heater, Kingsland Office Heater.
Also, all kinds of Sheet-Iron, Tin, Copper, and Zinc Work, Gas-fitting, &c., &c., at New York prices.
Office & gas, tin & sheet-iron shop for Kingsland Patent Ventilating Grate, at
KINGSLAND'S STOVE DEPOT,
4th street, between D and E streets, Washington, D. C.
nov 25-1m
GRAVES' BOOKS.
THE WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Continue to be at J. F. WALKER & SON'S,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND
PHILADELPHIA PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LARD BLOCK, BOTTOMING MATERIALS,
AND
GILLOTT'S IMPROVED FINE AND WATER-PROOF PELTS, CROWNS, AND STRETCH
BOOTS.
OFFICE—No. 31 Twenty-second street west, Washington, D. C. Factory—Corner Twenty-second and Ohio Canal, Washington, and Fifteenth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
nov 25-6m J. F. WALKER, Jr., Secretary
SHOW CASES.
FRASER & WARDROBE,
Of this and Georgetown,
Corner of 12TH & D STS., SHOW ROOM,
Over Adams' Express Office, Washington.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. nov 25-1m

DRY GOODS
SPLENDID BOOK OF ELEGANT DRY GOODS
FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTION.
The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of Washington and the surrounding country to the opening of the most elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, which will be sold at such prices as will astonish the natives, as many of these goods are about one-half less than could be purchased at the present time in New York.
We have in our large assortment many articles which have just arrived direct from the importers, and have not yet been opened in the New York auction rooms.
It is a mere matter of curiosity to see the splendid display of goods we have on exhibition, and we would be pleased to have you call and examine them, whether you want to purchase or not.
Our stock can be purchased in New York at retail.
Our Cloaks and Shawls are the latest styles of the season, and we are determined to sell them at low prices.
All the above goods will be sold at the lowest cash prices, and marked in plain figures.
WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND
an extensive assortment of Flannels, Blankets, Colored, and Heavy Dress of the most unusual quality imported this season, which we will sell at prices which we are determined to meet the times.
BLACK GOODS.
Our stock of Mourning Goods is well worthy of the attention of those in search of the above goods, and we are determined to sell them at such prices that is sure to please.
No. 1 Cashmere (Black) selling
No. 2 do do do
No. 3 do do do
No. 4 do do do
No. 5 do do do
No. 6 do do do
No. 7 do do do
No. 8 do do do
No. 9 do do do
No. 10 do do do
No. 11 do do do
No. 12 do do do
No. 13 do do do
No. 14 do do do
No. 15 do do do
No. 16 do do do
No. 17 do do do
No. 18 do do do
No. 19 do do do
No. 20 do do do
at 25c
at 31c
at 37c
at 44c
at 50c
at 56c
at 62c
at 69c
at 75c
at 81c
at 87c
at 94c
at 100c
at 106c
at 112c
at 119c
at 125c
at 131c
at 137c
at 144c
at 150c
at 156c
at 162c
at 169c
at 175c
at 181c
at 187c
at 194c
at 200c
Crape Veils, Rich Crape, Mourning Shawls, Mourning Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which we are prepared to sell at low prices.
The lowest cash prices will be found marked on each article, and from which we will not deviate.
No. 3, opposite Centre Market.
dec 5-3t* WILLIAM H. WALL.
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
JUDSON TAYLOR, CHARLES HARLEY
HOOKS AND HOSIERY.
Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods, and Wide-awal Cloaks.
French Merinos, Reps, and Cashmeres in all colors.
Black Cashmeres, Merinos, and Reps.
Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Bombazines in all qualities.
Gent and Misses' Merino Hose.
Gent and Misses' Cashmere Hose.
Lamb's Wool Hose and Shirts.
Linen and Cotton Shirts.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
White and Brown Cotton Sheetings, &c.
Bleached and Brown Cotton Shirtings, &c.
Ticking, Denims, Cassimeres, &c.
Flannels, &c.
Blankets, &c.
Quilts, &c.
Flock Blankets and Counterpanes.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Doylies.
Towels and Towelings.
Linen Drills, Crash, &c.
Linen Sheeting and Shirting.
Linen Bosoms, Collars, and Wristbands.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Cotton Half Hose, reputation dat. made on the premises.
Gent's Linen Collars.
Gent's Linen Wristbands.
Ladies' Linen Collars, regular and 12—20 cuffs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs.
Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs.
Gentlemen's Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Bosoms, and Collars.
Gentlemen's Silk Hose, Merino and Cotton.
Gentlemen's Gloves, Kid, Buck, Dogskin, and Lined.
Ladies' Gloves, Kid, Buck, Dogskin, and Lined.
Ladies' Silk Hose, Merino and Cotton.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, Kid, Buck, Dogskin, and Lined

Daily Chronicle

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

WE are requested to announce that from this time until the meeting of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, as his time being fully occupied by public duties.

November 28, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Charleston, South Carolina, to the effect that the city and harbor of Charleston have been surrendered, and that the war vessel of the fort had been entirely undermined by the rebels.

There have been serious disturbances at South Amboy, New Jersey, on the part of soldiers stationed at the Camden and Amboy railroad. The theatre and a saloon were partly destroyed.

A letter from a prisoner in Libby prison, Richmond, which is said to have passed the inspection of the rebel officials, says that the rebels of the Union prisoners have received a better order of things, and had clean atmosphere.

There appears to be evidence of a combination among the operatives of the Pennsylvania coal mines to keep up the present high prices of coal, as the present low European rates will tend seems to our markets.

General Butler appears to be making his way into public in the Democracy of Virginia and North Carolina, and his plan for the improvement of Norfolk and other places promises great consequences.

We give to-day some additional particulars of the gallant capture by General Granger's troops of the mouths of Mobile.

Another Democratic victory in New York in the contest for the Democratic Committee of the State of Kings county, headed by the enemy in favor of a policy for the restoration of the Captain Rynders party, which acted in connection with that committee.

The rain and snow storm in Tennessee continued several days. We were told, and seem to hear, Beech Hardin, Beech Point Lake, Jackson's Point, Fort Brown, and Mustang Island.

Seventy-eight prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas, Chicago, on Wednesday night. About thirty of them were retaken.

The European news up to this day is interesting. A special meeting of parliament is called for the 19th inst. A case of land speculation in England that Jew Court has just decided was wrecked in order to benefit on Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A thirty-two gun salute was fired in New York on Thursday evening in aid of the promotion of subscription to the government's 6 per cent. loan. The guns in our system of the proceedings at the opening of the Massachusetts and New York railroad. It may be read with interest.

SAINTS OUR TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Perhaps never since the Union was formed was it so necessary than now to hold fast to first principles. Although the rebellion itself seems gone superficially, the fact that a majority of portion of the people are, and for some time have been, in actual revolt against the constitutional authority of the Republic leads inevitably to an entire political reaction. The unity of the nation at this time prevailed throughout the country could not be disrupted without disintegration, and disorder, of the form of government and rules of action which had theretofore operated upon all.

The rebellion took with it those who have since been already silenced from the Union. But the mischief was by no means half finished. Until the spirit of rebellion would have been easily crushed in an armed force. Now the real difficulty is to deal with it has arisen from the fact that many who still live within the limits of the states which were so armed up, politically, commercially, and socially, with those in actual revolt, that they could not pass an impartial judgment upon their conduct, and were led to palliate instead of to punish, to forgive instead of censure, to excuse or forbear, and remember of the past, to modify their action according to the crime which the rebels had committed. Safe legislation, working inevitably in one or the other of these forms, strengthened these great conflicting principles to which the same men should have rigidly adhered; but the scruple upon them controlled over any other question that has arisen in originated. Had men, who for years had been accustomed to the principle of resistance to the Government rests, made this terrible assault upon the Constitution and the Union, the views of exigencies and the habits of resistance would have been unanimous. Had any foreign Power engaged in making war on the Union, a sort would have been heaped from its resistance, and a heart that would not have fired indignation, and a mind that would not have been pilloried to its highest key of denunciation, would have been found in the whole Atlantic, social, political, and commercial, have since moved interests of the South. Instead of this second rebellion ignited rightfully constituted authority and caused too many of our people to exercise the old principles for a time on the part of their fellow-citizens which, because of its new lack of provocation, it was not at once punished in the history of nations. But the South will at least hope that the spirit of the American people will not long yield to sympathies and ideas that are entirely with the fundamental principles on which their cherished institutions rest. They need but to have their attention rivetted to first principles to correct these temporary aberrations from the path of loyal devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

No peoples on the face of the earth are more passionately attached to their form of government than the citizens of the United States, and, however far astray they may be led from the true course to which they have been, this loyalty of heart will yet assert itself, though, it may require more or later many fruitful and restore a healthy tone to public sentiment. Slay, already it is, powerfully at work, in all the recent elections here conclusively shown. And the sanction having been once more recognized as the source of power will be sustainable. The people have become the tools and the first principles and constitutional importance then sympathies or affiliations, and, to the sovereign in the source and power of action, that such vital principles are invested in the armed force which the rebels have put down, the people are describing themselves of all personal feelings and associations, and preparing to meet the issue purely on its merits. This is a truly gratifying state of things. When all the people of the land have once recognized the authority and importance of the principles involved in the present civil war, the triumph of the Federal armament will not long be delayed. For the issue of the conflict are vital. They are no less than the first principles, the fundamental truths, that underlie free governments. The war is assuredly a necessity. It is This word by our Revolutionary fathers for the great principles of human liberty and human the right of the humblest to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is on the doctrine that the rebels have struck a determined blow. They deny the equality of the human race, and declare the right of any people to dominate over another. The rebellion strikes moreover at the very foundation of popular and free government, for it practically annuls the right of the majority to overrule the control of the majority whenever the power to be exercised is opportunely even for perpetuating the form of government. The great truth enunciated in the declaration of American independence, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," they simply repudiate, for, having established a so-called government of their own, the rebels have maintained it only by military power, and have sought to subject to it authority States and peoples that never consented to come to their rule. The "Government" of rebellion is, at this day, essentially a despotism, a military tyranny, which treats the people only as an stark material for the armies, and mercilessly restrains all expressions of sentiment adverse to its authority. If the rebellion succeeds, popular government receives its death blow, and the principles on which it rests have been overthrown and repudiated. It is for the people of the loyal States to rise in their might and maintain that the fundamental principles of our institutions shall be protected from this open, violent, unprincipled and unprovoked assault upon them; and when they rise to this attitude of patriotism, the rebellion of the minority will cease to be a perpetual sad.

A CROWNING INFLUENCE.

The history of people ought to emerge from the struggle with the process of darkness with as the heroic virtue of princes. If any people were ever before so constantly subjected to the trials which operate to develop either that virtue or its correspondent, it is the people who have so nobly failed to resist it. Those to whom the executive power of the Government constantly entrusted can do nothing with which a certain faction does not find fault. The Congress that inaugurates the policy of a more grand organization, is constantly assailed by the bitterest denunciation, and almost every measure of the President and his advisers. But it is noticeable, as showing how purely factious the spirit is that prompts all of these attacks, that they have never yet agreed upon any other line of policy to be pursued. They have not even, in their fairness, they display great capacity in finding fault with the measures of others, and a total lack of genius for building up a new order.

In fact, they are but completing the labor piled by trade of grumbling with unexampled vigor. Its chiefs of bunderbuss and the chiefs of thousands gave their support to the measures of popular liberty, but. They went into this work with a perfect unanimity, and they are now all of them prepared to call "arbitrary arrests," and argued from them that the Government is about to enter upon the suppression of treason-spreading journals as an attempt to destroy the liberty of the press, and to want freedom of speech and of the press. They have constantly denounced every measure adopted as the constitutional rights of a class of citizens, and argued from it a studied disregard of the rights of the people. And the strangest thing was that very ignorant the rapid accumulation of the public debt, and the increase of taxation and prices. In this connection they eulogized upon the economical principles of the Democratic party, and produced a period of financial paradise, followed by universal ruin.

Yet, during all this time, certain facts were developing which were not to be misunderstood, and whenever these facts were brought forward, these men were compelled to admit them, or to deny or dismiss at their silence. It is not a historical fact that, but for the criminal conduct of the Democratic party, the rebellion of the South would have been subjugated, the Southern rebels never could have obtained the power to make the fatal blow, and comment into a bloody civil war? Is it not a fact that, but for the spirit of rebellion, in a speech delivered in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1861, he publicly declared that the slaveholder would be justified, under circumstances, in withdrawing his property from the free ballot-box, and the achievement of the sword for that of the Republican majority, in defiance of the right of property in man?

It is not a fact of overwhelming significance, that the Democratic party in the South did the Democratic party for the Southern section of the Union, and that the Democratic party in the North have a President of their own choice, ought to have been in power, and would have been but for the want of their own construction, and a Senate in the next? And is it not a fact that they have failed to rise praise that other fact—that, in description, the Democratic party of the North has been a party against a Government which had summoned not for many half a century? Since the days of Jefferson it has been so.

In the light of these facts, which stand God, and which no Democrat can question, of "arbitrary arrests," public indebtedness, taxation, and the like, the Democratic party appears in the character of the cunning impudence of an ingrained and habitual hypocrite. Its whole history is a history of the sins of the man who, meeting another, struck him sometimes upon the head, and then, with the same hand, took up his cause in charge for obstructing the way.

Therefore, let it be remembered by the people throughout the land, that the Democratic party existence of these institutions, there would have been no "arbitrary arrests," no suspension of the habeas corpus, no infringement of public indebtedness, and consequently no taxation and prices. But all is as we observe, that but for the discouragement of our enemies by their unity, the rebellion of the world never have suffered the hardships of recurring ties. These men voted treason and now they would make traitors of the loyal men.

WASHINGTON LETTERS AND DISTRICT ADVERTISING.—The New York Sunday Mercury and Sunday Journal last evening, in Gold Volume Hall, by York Democratic Committee, of last appointed, and was introduced to a large and intelligent audience by Mr. Fernando Wood, who stated that the meeting was organized for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Republican Legislature in which the proceeds were to be done and to the establishment of a Metropolitan Police District for the city of New York.

The issue of the instant was "The War," and was very ably handled. The room abounded in enthusiasm, and the speeches were frequently applauded and the lecturer was frequently compelled to pause for several minutes on account of the applause of the audience. Resolutions were well suited, and,

Mr. Fernando Wood then addressed the meeting. He referred to the Democratic party as excellently described, and contended in fair his and hence there was no necessity for the organization of the party, for so long, united the South and encouraged it to the war.

The Post then were handed without glance, and were read by the Secretary, Mr. Ely.

The Resolutions, which, in turn, to the action of the Legislature, were then read by the Secretary, Mr. Ely, and were received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. John Bull and the Russian fleet, the investigation, peace sensation, Prussia, and the "coming man," were the subjects discussed in a racy, humorous, and highly original manner. As the first feature of the evening's entertainment, the following letter from the lecturer was a happy in setting their audience at ease, and in the course of the evening, we were sufficiently profits that no lectures will be more popular than those delivered by the Washington Literary and Dramatic Association.

GENERAL BUTLER, a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, has been visiting the Legislature of Virginia and North Carolina pay his way, as the Richmond Whig says, by a series of speeches of Democracy. He charges any per cent. on all goods, for the transportation of which he may be employed, and is liable for every pass into the interior. Money delivered to him for transportation is at his own absolute risk. Such, which he proposes to administer for himself and associates, is the law of the Democratic party. He will receive no pass wherever he is refused, and he cannot be refused. He will receive no pass from the President, and he will not. He will proceed as he will be removed, and a village will be established wherever he may be. He will be the first to proclaim that house and civil rule on the Government of the United States, and he will be the first to trample on the rights of negroes from every person who desires to be protected by them. He will be the first to visit South, wherever those who have already gone refuse to go. He will be the first to lend his influence to General Butler in organizing with great spirit a line of steamers to run from Washington to Richmond for more than one fair company in a single day. In short, he will be the first to lead every movement in the counties. One of the most notorious leaders of the Democratic party, he will be the first to be followed by a crowd of colored infantry we have already referred to, which will probably be the first to be left on the shelf, with a score of thing men, and a militia company fully officered, to keep the peace in the district many of them.

LIBBY PRISON FARE.

THE RATIONS AGAIN REDUCED.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—The *Bulletin* publishes a letter from a prisoner in Libby prison, dated November 16, which states through without interruption or rebel clerks. It says:

"The rebels have again reduced the rations, and they are now issuing to each prisoner of a pound of corn bread and one gill of rice to one meal, and no meat. Some are dying every day.

"We are engaged a work ago. The rebels also refuse to allow us to receive any more clothing, as we complain to the North if they can help it."

Disturbance at Smith Amboy, N. J.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Serious disturbances occurred this week in South Amboy, N. J., on the part of the soldiers there stationed on the Camden and Amboy railroad.

The theatre and other freight was damaged, railroad and other business stopped, and, for two days, no mail was received. Several saloons were also destroyed.

Contribution to Keep Up the Price of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—The *Evening Bulletin* publishes the following:

"We have learned this afternoon, from the agent of a respectable company, that it has been proposed, lately, to purchase one thousand tons of coal, for the benefit of the poor. We have learned information that a meeting of coal operators was held last week in this city, at which it was agreed to keep up the present high prices, to support mining operations.

"The proposition to purchase coal is a good one, but it was finally concluded that it should cost only seven cents and the 14th of December."

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR

Continued Firing on Fort Sumter.

The Rebel Flag Occasionally Flying from the Ruins.

THE CHARLESTONIANS PANIC-STRICKEN.

The Poorer Classes in a Starving Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—The correspondence of the Associated Press from Charleston harbor, December 1st, says the position of affairs was unchanged from the former situation.

Fort Sumter was also bombarded to-day, and had no effect. Fort Moultrie received an awful pounding to-day.

One of our navy vessels is now engaged in small battle-flags from the rebels. On Thursday last the rebels were engaged the rebel forts on James and Sullivan's Islands for several hours, firing very heavy.

The weather yesterday was cloudy, and the day very inactive.

Captain J. M. Bradford has been appointed Confederate Signal Engineer, relieved.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, a newspaper correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, is a later dated at Charleston, Nov. 30th.

One or two rebel batteries on James Island have been occasionally shelled during the last few days, and shell. Fortification received an awful pounding to-day.

One of our heavy rifled steam upon the fields of Fort Sumter, and an immense quantity of it does not now bear. The walls are so broken up now that a shot or shell does not produce a ricochet.

Last night a deserter came from Morris Island. He reports that Colonel Elliott was killed on James Island, and that Brigadier-General Colquitt was severely wounded. Sometime to our forces on Folly Island.

Yet, during all this time, certain facts were developing which were not to be misunderstood, and whenever these facts were brought forward, these men were compelled to admit them, or to deny or dismiss at their silence. It is not a historical fact that, but for the criminal conduct of the Democratic party, the rebellion of the South would have been subjugated, the Southern rebels never could have obtained the power to make the fatal blow, and comment into a bloody civil war? Is it not a fact that but for the spirit of rebellion, in a speech delivered in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1861, he publicly declared that the slaveholder would be justified, under circumstances, in withdrawing his property from the free ballot-box, and the achievement of the sword for that of the Republican majority, in defiance of the right of property in man?

It is not a fact of overwhelming significance, that the Democratic party in the South did the Democratic party for the Southern section of the Union, and that the Democratic party in the North have a President of their own choice, ought to have been in power, and would have been but for the want of their own construction, and a Senate in the next? And is it not a fact that they have failed to rise praise that other fact—that, in description, the Democratic party of the North has been a party against a Government which had summoned not for many half a century? Since the days of Jefferson it has been so.

In the light of these facts, which stand God, and which no Democrat can question, of "arbitrary arrests," public indebtedness, taxation, and the like, the Democratic party appears in the character of the cunning impudence of an ingrained and habitual hypocrite. Its whole history is a history of the sins of the man who, meeting another, struck him sometimes upon the head, and then, with the same hand, took up his cause in charge for obstructing the way.

Therefore, let it be remembered by the people throughout the land, that the Democratic party existence of these institutions, there would have been no "arbitrary arrests," no suspension of the habeas corpus, no infringement of public indebtedness, and consequently no taxation and prices. But all is as we observe, that but for the discouragement of our enemies by their unity, the rebellion of the world never have suffered the hardships of recurring ties. These men voted treason and now they would make traitors of the loyal men.

REWARD FOR MORGAN'S CAPTURE.

INTERESTING FROM KNOXVILLE.

MURDER OF TWO UNION SURGEONS.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—The reward for the capture of Morgan has been increased to $25,000, twenty-five has been relieve of duty in Cincinnati and ordered to Nashville.

The trade in cotton between Memphis and Arkansas is the source of great excitement. The lands of the people of cotton, leaving it and consequently the owners. The cotton was seized at Helena, Ark., and sold for $0.50.

The case of Captain Hart and others, recently before a court-martial, have been ordered to Washington for disposition.

Headquarters have received no dispatches from Knoxville since Wednesday night. All is well. The enemy was retained yesterday with a force of 2,000 men.

Arrangements for the ordinary Fair are progressing satisfactorily. The fair promises to be successful.

A special dispatch to the Commercial from Cumberland Gap, on the 30th, says Colonel Foster, marching to Walker's Ford, twenty miles from the Gap, found a party of rebels engaged in burning and committing to cross Clinch River. He were repulsed with the loss of one Gap. Colonel Foster's loss was slight.

The Gap of our surgeons were found murdered in the woods.

"In the search upon Knoxville on the 5th to the mouth lost over 1,000 in killed, wounded, and missing."

FROM EUROPE.

RETORDED CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET

Earl Clarendon to Succeed Earl Russell.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The following is the latest news by the steamship Scotia, which has arrived at New York, bound from Liverpool on the 22d of November.

The London Spectator contains a report that Earl Russell will soon be made Colonies, to be succeeded by Earl Clarendon.

Earl Russell's views received from the minister from agreeable some points of interest.

The Bengal Harkaru says that the sacred sabbat day in Cuyle have been instituted.

It is reported that Rustic has replied to the demand of the Emperor Napoleon for the pacification of Mexico.

A thousand troops sailed from Cherbourg on the 21st for Mexico.

The Times has denials of vigorous warlike preparations in Russia. The Russian army generally is well stocked and incorporated by informal machines.

The Russian troops in the Caucasus are in a satisfactory, also, extensive earthworks. Great cavalries have been made in the Caucasus, and the troops are in fine spirits.

The paper supply of coal has been procured for the fleet.

Two hundred and sixty thousand men are said to occupy the country from the Crimea to Caucasus and the Caspian Sea.

The Glasgow *Herald* opposes that the naval authorities of the United States have been guilty of a breach of faith in the case of the Florida.

It is denied that Russia has replied that she would join the Congress proposed by Prussia, but not until after the publication of Rotes.

A Norwegian journal has provided for the Russian fleet, and 150,000 men are said to occupy the country from the Crimea to Caucasus and the Caspian Sea.

The Times—Canada, also admits boats on the Red River, closed at 10 p.m.

LIBBY PRISON FARE.

THE RATIONS AGAIN REDUCED.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—The *Bulletin* publishes a letter from a prisoner in Libby prison, dated November 16, which comes through without interruption or rebel clerks. It says:

"The rebels have again reduced the rations, and they are now issuing to each prisoner of a pound of corn bread and one gill of rice to one meal, and no meat. Some are dying every day.

"We are engaged a work ago. The rebels also refuse to allow us to receive any more clothing, as we complain to the North if they can help it."

Disturbance at Smith Amboy, N. J.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Serious disturbances occurred this week in South Amboy, N. J., on the part of the soldiers there stationed on the Camden and Amboy railroad.

The theatre and other freight was damaged, railroad and other business stopped, and, for two days, no mail was received. Several saloons were also destroyed.

Contribution to Keep Up the Price of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—The *Evening Bulletin* publishes the following:

"We have learned this afternoon, from the agent of a respectable company, that it has been proposed, lately, to purchase one thousand tons of coal, for the benefit of the poor. We have learned information that a meeting of coal operators was held last week in this city, at which it was agreed to keep up the present high prices, to support mining operations.

"The proposition to purchase coal is a good one, but it was finally concluded that it should cost only seven cents and the 14th of December."

Election of Rebel Officials.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—Municipal rebel princes are ranged from Camp Douglas Wednesday night by the Democratic Mayor. The battalion is the middle house.

Persons penalty and thirty were taken up to last evening.

Senators and Representatives now in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT.

Hamlin ..... Me. | Nye ..... Nev.

SENATORS.

Coleman ..... Del. | Campbell ..... Ohio.
Cowan ..... Pa. | Sherman ..... Ohio.
Dixon ..... Conn. | Fessenden ..... Me.
Foster ..... Conn. | Grimes ..... Iowa.
Harlan ..... Iowa. | Howard ..... Mich.
Henderson ..... Mo. | Morrill ..... Me.
Sprague ..... R. I. | Norton ..... Minn.
Lane ..... Ind. | Pomeroy ..... Kan.
Lane ..... Kan. | Ramsey ..... Minn.
McDougall ..... Cal. | Sumner ..... Mass. 8 and F.
Morgan ..... N. Y. | Trumbull ..... Ill. and I Streets.
Nesmith ..... Or. | Wade ..... Ohio.
Powell ..... Ky. | Anthony ..... R. I.
Riddle ..... Del. | Buckalew ..... Pa.
Saulsbury ..... Del. | Cowan ..... Pa.
Saulsbury ..... Del. | Hendricks ..... Ind.
Van Winkle ..... W. Va. | Johnson ..... Md.
Van Winkle ..... W. Va. | Kennedy ..... Md.
Willey ..... W. Va. | Nesmith ..... Or.
Wilson ..... Mass. | Saulsbury ..... Del.
Wilson ..... Mass. | Wright ..... N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Ames ..... Mass. | National Hotel.
Anderson ..... Mo. | Willard's Hotel.
Arnold ..... Ill. | Willard's Hotel.
Baker ..... Cal. | Capitol Hill, Penn'a. Ave.
Baldwin ..... Mich. | Willard's Hotel.
Beaman ..... Mich. | Willard's Hotel.
Bidwell ..... Cal. | Willard's Hotel.
Blaine ..... Me. | Willard's Hotel.
Blair ..... Va. | Willard's Hotel, 4½ and I st.
Blair ..... W. Va. | National Hotel.
Boutwell ..... Mass. | Willard's Hotel.
Brandegee ..... Conn. | Willard's Hotel.
Broomall ..... Pa. | Willard's Hotel.
Brown ..... Va. | National Hotel.
Brown ..... W. Va. | Willard's Hotel.
Bundy ..... Ind. | Willard's Hotel.
Cobb ..... Wis. | 394 Missouri avenue.
Cole ..... Cal. | Willard's Hotel.
Conkling ..... N. Y. | Willard's Hotel.
Conness ..... Cal. | Willard's Hotel.
Cook ..... Ill. | National Hotel.
Cresswell ..... Md. | Willard's Hotel.
Culver ..... Pa. | Willard's Hotel.
Dawes ..... Mass. | Willard's Hotel.
Delano ..... Ohio. | Washington House.
Dixon ..... Conn. | National Hotel.
Donnelly ..... Minn. | Willard's Hotel.
Driggs ..... Mich. | Willard's Hotel.
Dumont ..... Ind. | Willard's Hotel.
Eckley ..... Ohio. | Washington House.
Edmunds ..... Vt. | Willard's Hotel.
Farnsworth ..... Ill. | Willard's Hotel.
Ferry ..... Mich. | Willard's Hotel.
Ferry ..... Conn. | Willard's Hotel.
Fessenden ..... Me. | Willard's Hotel.
Fisher ..... N. Y. | Willard's Hotel.
Frank ..... Cal. | Willard's Hotel.
Garfield ..... Ohio. | Washington House.
Gooch ..... Mass. | Willard's Hotel.
Grinnell ..... Iowa. | National Hotel.
Grider ..... Ky. | Willard's Hotel.
Hale ..... N. H. | Willard's Hotel.
Hale ..... Cal. | Willard's Hotel.
Harding ..... Ky. | Willard's Hotel.
Harris ..... N. Y. | Washington House.
Hart ..... Penn. | Willard's Hotel.
Higby ..... Cal. | Willard's Hotel.
Hooper ..... Mass. | Willard's Hotel.
Hotchkiss ..... N. Y. | Willard's Hotel.
Hubbard ..... Conn. | Willard's Hotel.
Hubbard ..... Iowa. | Willard's Hotel.
Hulburd ..... La. | Willard's Hotel.
Ingersoll ..... Ill. | Willard's Hotel.
Jenckes ..... R. I. | 20 Penn. and a half st.
Julian ..... Ind. | Willard's Hotel.
Kasson ..... Iowa. | 394 Missouri avenue.
Kelley ..... Penn. | Willard's Hotel.
Kelley ..... Penn. | Willard's Hotel.
Kelley ..... Penn. | Willard's Hotel

PREACHING AT ORMSBURG FRIDY, MY.—Rev. John Sibley, ministerial labrer, in Bay Island, au., Ohio sez: "Rev. John Allen" was delegate to the Cumberlin Presbyterian Convenshun, held yesterdy in Bayou No. 2, nearly every one, at Ormsburg Point, and called to order, Dunwoodie C., at 10 A. M., and P. M.

Stock and Money Market.

BY JAY GOULD & CO., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market to this afternoon:

	Open	Noon	Close
U Missouri 6's '86	99¾	99¾	99¾
Lake Shore Consols	87½	87½	87½
10 S 5-20 2d 65	103½	103½	103½

NEW YORK.

U S Currency	104
U S 6's '81 Coupon	104
U S 5-20's '65	104
U S 10-40's	104
Gold	104

Where to-day's Stock Exchange, U. S. Branch, at the Lookout Mountain Company, for the following list of a few of the stocks and bonds at the New York Board of Brokers secondary afternoon:

SECOND BOARD.	
Gold	104
Silver	104
New York Central	104
Michigan Southern	104
Lake Shore	104

CITY AFFAIRS.

PROMOTION WEDNESDAY MORNING AT NOON.—The new and original musical composition to event would be a piece of the well-known artist has achieved much success in the world of art. It is a piece of the well-known artist has achieved much success in the world of art. It is a piece of the well-known artist has achieved much success in the world of art. It is

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

NEWS ITEMS.

The fall in the price of coal is noted in the Philadelphia journals with remarking, and they intimate that the reduction may be limited as yet to retail sales, as no one seems anxious under the circumstances to break up the speculators. The Philadelphia Inquirer believes it will be followed by a comparatively low season, as our supply is in excess.

The necessity of preserving our railroads is pressing upon the public with a force not to be overlooked in the near future. Particularly is this true of the great railroads of Western and Central New York, which are the main arteries of travel and transportation to Richmond property and interests, to Boston, Albany, Canada and elsewhere.

The great Western Railway Bridge, at Cincinnati, is now open to commercial use, and the Gazette says the bridge may be seen in the distance from the cupola of the Gazette building, and is a beautiful object. The cars run regularly over it, and the bridge is in fact the connecting link between the great railroads of the East and West.

An Executive manufactory has succeeded in fabricating a new kind of gunpowder. The grain of the fabric may be seen in the original sheets. It is given out in small packages for sample, and in large cases, and is said to have all the qualities desired.

An act has lately undertaken method of obtaining possession of land in cases without inserting the land in the name of the owner, and in which the land is in the possession of a tenant at the will of another. It consists of personal service of the notice, and the payment of the rent to the holder, and the notice is legally terminated at the end of the month.

Many look forward with a rival in Mr. Beecher, who has been entertaining the good people of Portland, Maine, with his lectures. The Transcript says that the church will not be able to hold the crowds that will assemble to hear him in these dark purposes in impending times.

An Executive manufacturer has succeeded in fabricating a new kind of gunpowder. The grain of the fabric may be seen in the original sheets. It is given out in small packages for sample, and in large cases, and is said to have all the qualities desired.

The success of the Rosalinet, according to a correspondent, has turned out very much to the contrary. In fact, loss of quality much discomfiture of feeling from the failure of the Rosalinet to be a success.

The economy of formally breaking the ground for the new Capitol at Washington, on the 4th of July, was carried out by Gaines Newsom, on the 27 inst. Mr. Newsom delivered an address and poem.

The Prince of Carlton, British Columbia, have been discovered. The correspondent of the London Times, whose letters in giving them from a large assemblage, in an open field, in the presence of a number of the aboriginal emigrants will remain in the Queen's dominions.

Mr. Lincoln's address to the troops and the brilliant points of the war of the Union, and the Union of the Union, and the Union of the Union, and the Union